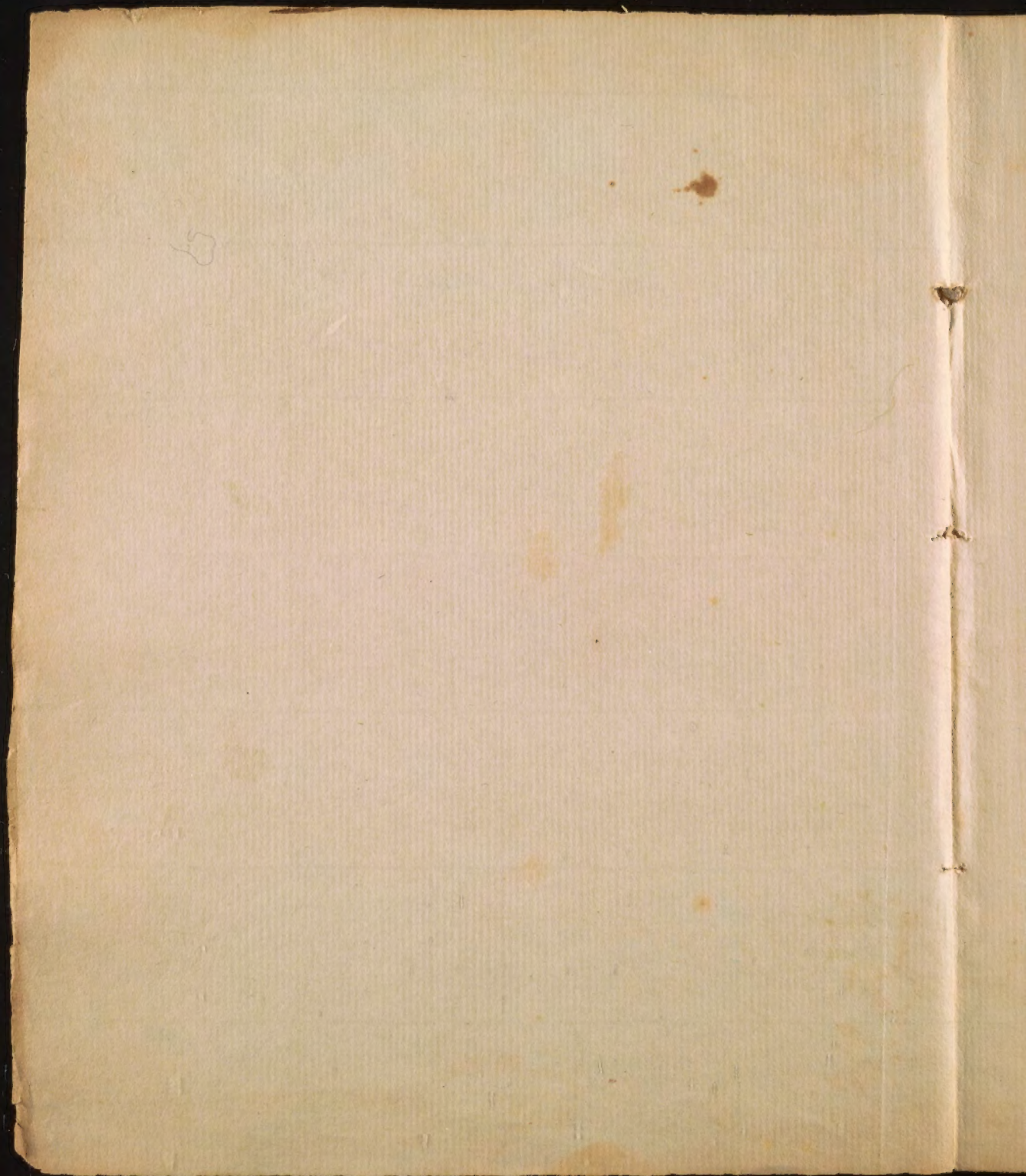
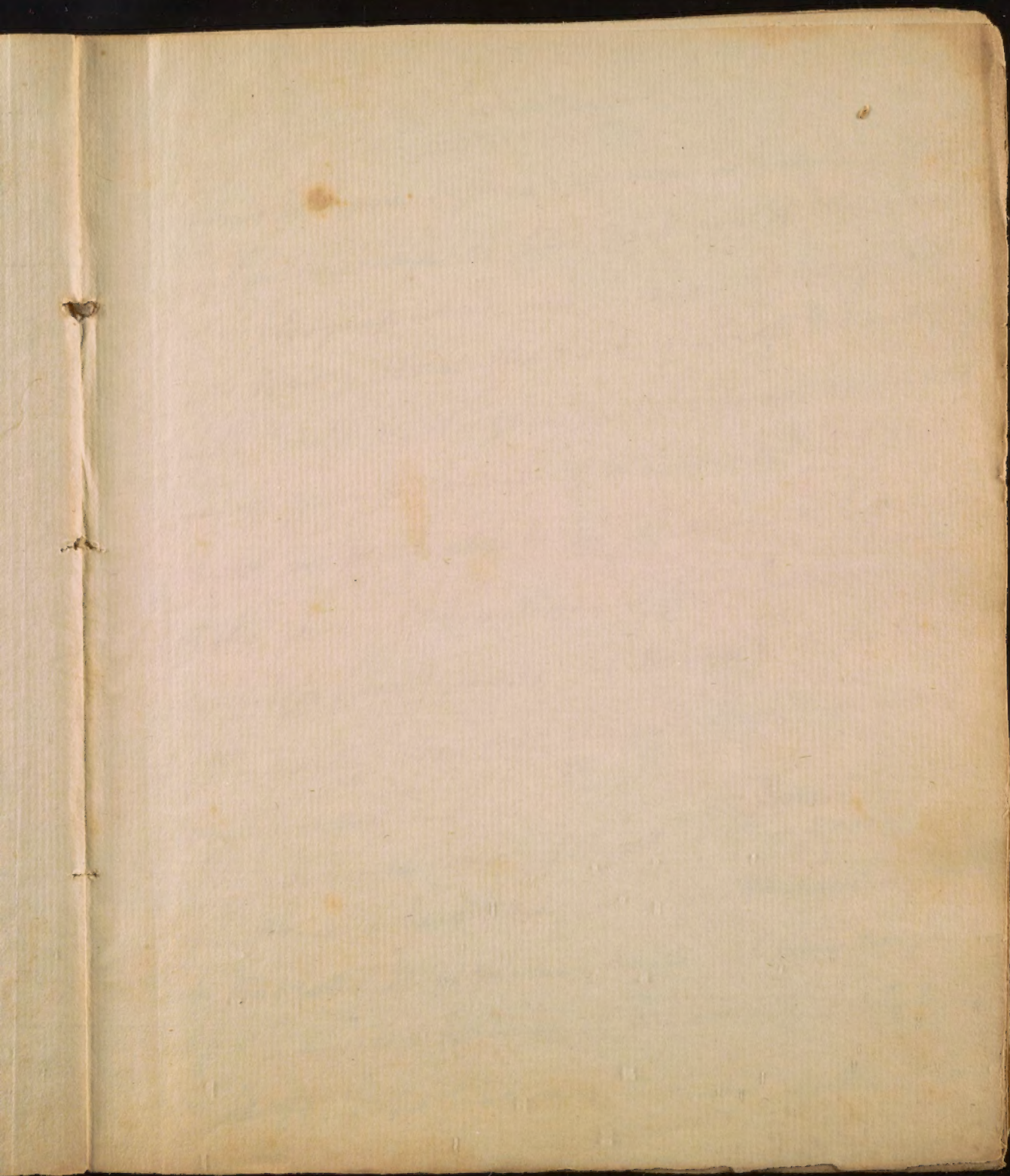


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on Syncope, and
Suspended Animation.





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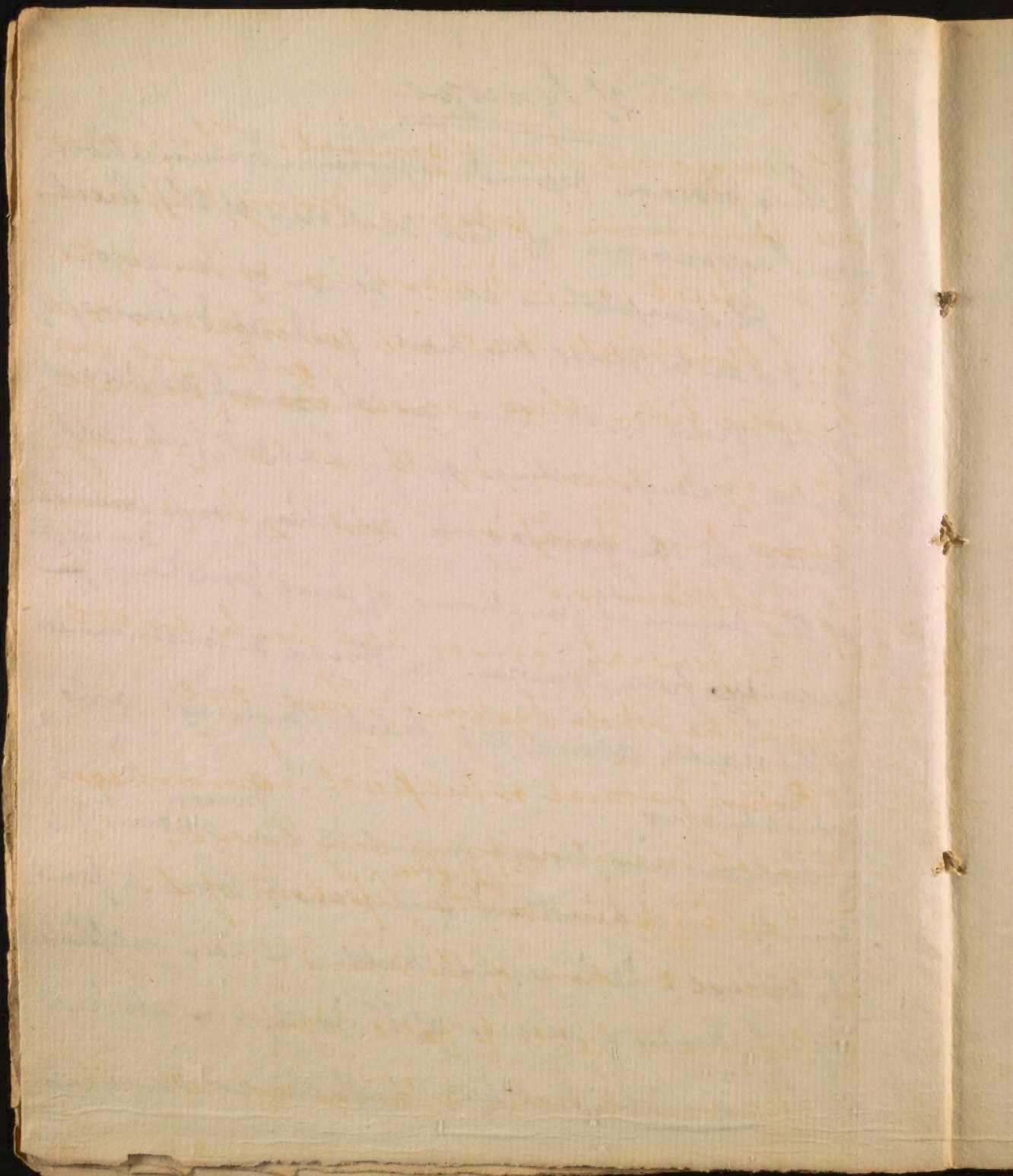
to

1
of Syncope

This disease depends upon a diminution or suspension of the motions of the heart.

Its symptoms are a sense of languor, and anxiety about the heart, giddiness & dimness of sight, noise in the ears, quick, weak or absent pulse, paleness, coldness of the hands & feet, cold sweat on the forehead, a cessation or suspension of the animal functions of sense & motion. ^{During the} recovery from syncope, we observe a continuance of the anxiety about the heart, vomiting, and convulsions. —

Women are more subject to this ^{disease} than men. It is sometimes a hereditary and now & then a family disease. It is remarkable, it does not shorten life. I knew a citizen of Philadelphia who lived to be 90, who had been afflicted with it for



40 years.

Its Causes are local & general. The former are Anomalous, polygus, Dropsy & ossification of the heart, or a disease in some of the large blood vessels that are contiguous to it. Syncope from these Causes ~~is~~ ^{is for the most part} ~~is~~ ^{is} innumerable. It may be known by its not having any ~~very~~ long warnings, and by being induced by light Causes.

The general Causes are such as act upon the whole System. These are

- 1 Profuse Natural or Artificial hemorrhages.
- 2 Great inattention from any Cause.
- 3 Exquisite pain, or the ^{sudden} cessation of it.
- 4 Violent emotions of the mind.
- 5 Disagreeable sights & bad odors.
- 6 Certain Antipathies to things not naturally

[Faint, illegible handwriting in cursive script, likely a letter or manuscript page.]

[Faint, illegible handwriting in a cursive script, likely from the 18th or 19th century. The text is written in dark ink on aged, slightly discolored paper. The handwriting is dense and fills most of the page.]

[Marginalia on the right side of the page, written in a cursive script. It appears to be a list or a series of notes, possibly related to the main text. The handwriting is also cursive and somewhat difficult to decipher.]

4

opening doors & windows, and permitting as
many persons as possible to be near the person
affected. 3. Cold water sprinkled on the face.

4 Applying stimulating substances to the nose,
such as volatile salt, snuff & burnt feathers.

5 Frictions to the whole body.

6 Stimulating injections into the bowels, &

7 Stimulating applications to the feet, and
other parts of the body that possess great sensi-

bility, or ~~rather~~ a prompt & extensive
sympathy with the whole body.

~~be also treated~~ & the removal of all its exciting
causes.

There are several cases of Syncope which
require specific & appropriate remedies in
addition to those which have been mentioned.
& when the disease arises from great heat
the ~~remedies should~~ the hands & feet should be
put into ~~warm~~ water heated above the
heat of the body. —

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2 when Syncope arises from ⁵ Cold Drinking
Cold Lignors. The Laudanum ~~the~~ or Ardent
Spirits should be given in liberal doses.

II. To prevent the recurrence of Syncope
the Remedies should be exercise, the Cold
Baths, Chalybeates, Lime, Bark, and a habit
gradually acquired of resisting all its remote
and existing causes.



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on suspended animation.

There are two grades of apparent death. ^{one} ~~The~~ ~~first~~ has been called by the common people, a Trance, the other Asphyxia. In the former ^{those} the whole body apparently dies, except ~~that~~ parts in which the sense of hearing, and the mind are seated, and which in consequence ^{things} still retain some degree of activity. As the disease generally comes on in the close of a fit of sickness at a time when the thoughts are wholly directed to the world of spirits, the mind in a Trance from the habit it has recently acquired, continues to dwell upon the scenes of happiness or misery which it had anticipated, and which from its debilitated state it now supposes to be present. After such persons recover, they honestly relate

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relate as genuine visions or revelations, what they have dreamed, or seen only as mere illusions, or vivid exercises of the mind shut up in the brain. Or, if they are not induced by the previous train of thinking of the sick person, the conversations which ^{usually} take place in the same room with the apparently dead body, may suggest them, for they are generally upon subjects related to those which are supposed to be visions or revelations. A certain Thomas Lay formerly of this city ^{lay} ~~as a~~ ^{who lay} ~~for some time in the situation of a~~ dead man, after his resuscitation mentioned the names of two persons who had died while he was in that situation, one of whom he said he saw in a place of happiness, & the other in the state of misery. This ~~was~~ ^{knowledge was}

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supposed by himself, and his friends to be
~~miraculous~~ communicated to him in a
supernatural manner, but there can be
but little doubt but that he heard their deaths
spoken of in the room in which his body
was laid out, and that he fixed them in ^a the
state of happiness and misery from his previous
knowledge of their moral characters, or from
his having heard ^{what they were} of them from the persons
who mentioned the accounts of their deaths.

In the
~~first~~ second grade of ~~Asphy~~ Resuspended Animation
~~which~~ ^{has been} called Asphixia, there is ^a ~~total~~
~~total~~ absence of heat, sensation, and apparently
of motion, as also of all the exercises of the
mind. Its causes are
1. Offensive matters in the stomach. Half
baked bread induced it in a gentleman of this

[Faint, illegible handwriting on the main page of the manuscript, possibly in a historical script.]

[Faint, illegible handwriting on the right margin of the manuscript, possibly a list or index.]

city while on his travels in France.

2 Intense Cold. Animals ^{that} ~~who~~ sleep during the winter, are affected with Asphyxia.

3 Immersion in Water. 4 Choking, 5 Con-

tagious & ~~for~~ exhalations of all kinds, par-

ticularly ~~such as are of a~~ Carbonic Acid Gas, and ~~particularly such as are of a~~ ~~poisonous~~ ~~not upon the brain~~

6 Lightning, 7 Intoxication & violent emotions and passions of the mind.

The following signs will serve to distin-
guish apparent death, from that which is
real.

1 The Absence of the pallid & contracted face of death.

2 The Absence of Stiffness in the limbs

3 The long Duration of warmth upon the skin.

There is sometimes a transient heat which
succeeds the coldness of the skin, after death

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which arises from ^{the} ~~its~~ passage ^{of the heat} from the
internal to the external parts of the body.
This heat soon passes away, and is very
different from that which continues for
12 or 24 hours after death.

5 Sweats on any part of the body.

6 The Discharge of Urine & Stools.

7 The Appearance of Vapor upon a looking
glass held before the mouth.

8 The Appearance of motion upon the sur-
face of a tumbler of water placed upon the
costiform Cartilage.

Life may be suspended with the ab-
sence of all these signs, and death may be
real where most of them take place. Of this
I have seen several instances in the course

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of my practice. The ~~body~~ ^{body} generally dissolved in
~~the~~ All the signs that have been mentioned
 indicate partial life, and when not, ^{scattered in very} ~~in~~ imitable
 parts, or connected with them by strong
 Affinities, they soon perish, nor can life
 often be restored by the Application of the
 most powerful Stimulants to them.

The Remedies for ~~both the kinds of~~
~~stoppage~~ I shall begin the Cure of suspended
 Animation by ^{first} mentioning the Remedies
 for what has been called Asphixia. In
 doing so, I shall take Notice of such as
 are proper for it from its Causes generally.
^{and} I mention such as proper for it from
 each of its Causes.

To the
 1st head belong

1 placing the body in an easy & natural

That inflating the lungs with re-
-spirated Air has a greater power of
reviving life, ~~than~~ than pure Atmos-
-pherical Air. New born infants are
resuscitated in this way. It is probable
the same good effects would not be
produced by means of common Air.
Linnæus revived his youngest daughter
who was apparently dead born by blow-
-ing his breath into her lungs. There
is an account in the German Eph-
-emerides of a woman being revived
in the same way. { It is probable
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and stripping it of such Cloathing, and ligatures employed in deep, as may tend to retard the return of life.

2 Warmth & frictions to every part of the body. They should be gentle or forcible, according to the supposed Accumulation, or expenditure of excitability by the sudden or gradual Suspension of life. They should be ~~also~~ gentle in the former, & forcible in the latter case.

3 Inflating the lungs with air by placing the Nostril ~~in~~ a pair of bellows in One Nostril, and stopping the Other. This practice is founded upon the necessity & importance of Air in beginning and supporting Animal life. There are facts that make it probable ✓

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~~4 Stimulating Glysters of large Quantities
of Air or Water, or small Quantities
of Substances that act by their Quality.~~

4 Glysters that Stimulate by their
Quantity as Air or Water, or by their
Quality as Spirit of Turpentine, Wine
and Ardent Spirits. The resuscitation of
the Pharaonite Son ~~was~~ mentioned
in the Old Testament was effected by in
part by these means. The words which
contain the history of this went are as follow.
"And the went up and lay upon the Child, &
put his mouth upon his mouth, & his eyes
upon his eyes, and his hands upon his
hands, and he stretched himself upon the Child
and the flesh of the Child waxed warm." This
process was repeated after a short interval,

[Faint, illegible handwriting on lined paper, possibly a ledger or account book. The text is mostly obscured by fading and bleed-through from the reverse side.]

[Partial view of the adjacent page on the right, showing faint handwriting.]

upon which we are told the Child forced
 sometimes & opened its eyes." Kings 11. Ch. 5.
 V. 34 & 35. I have said the recuperation of this
 Child was effected probably by these natural
 means, but an efficacy was no doubt
 imparted to them by a supernatural power.
 It is in this way we often find a Concur-
 -rence of natural and supernatural power
 in many of the events recorded in the old
 and new testaments. Perhaps the expired
 air employed in all the Cases that have
 been mentioned acts more certainly than
 atmospherical air from its being somewhat
reduced, and thus more accommodated to the
 excitability of the lungs.]

4 Stimulating Substances conveyed into
 the ~~stomach~~ ^{stomach} by means of a tube contrived
 for that purpose & are calculated to

V 6 Stimulating applications to the ~~skin~~
external parts of the body. I have read an
account of a young man who had lain
three days in a state of apparent death, being
revived by pinching a large portion of his
flesh. In this case the muscles were probably
the last retreat of departing life. He did not
revive until some ^{days} after the application of
the remedy. ~~The fact that~~ cutting the
flesh should not be neglected in desperate
cases. This remedy is suggested by the ^{cases of} ~~recor-~~
~~tation~~ that are upon record of persons dissemi-
-nating signs of life, and even recovering after-
-wards from the first incision of a dissecting
knife. If ~~the~~ cutting the flesh be objected to,
boiling water may be applied to the skin.
It will most useful - to the navel, breast &
head.

excite and
 diffuse Astoria over the whole body. This
 tube should be a little bent & so as to enter
 into the Oesophagus thro' the nose when
 the it cannot be made to enter the mouth.

5 Glysters rendered stimulating by their
 quantity such as Air or water, or by their
 quality such as Spirit of turpentine, Wine or
 Aromatic Spirits. The importance of this remedy
 is suggested by the intestines being ~~the~~ in many
 instances the last retreat of the departing
 -cibility of the System.

✓ Certain Stimulants applied to ^{parts endowed} ~~the skin~~
 with a peculiar & specific sensibility, such as
 the ~~eye~~ nose, the ears, the lips, the skin,
 the navel, ~~the feet~~ & the wind pipe.
 In favor of the efficacy of Stimulants to ^{several} ~~parts~~
 of the system I shall mention ^{some corresponding} ~~some~~ facts.

1 Certain odors such as Vol. Salt, Apapetosa, Gar-
 -lic or Onions have sometimes produced recupe-
 -lion when ^{the disease} it has been form of a transient

V a ~~funeral hymn~~ ^{in one instance,} ~~and~~ loud
 scream and a funeral hymn ~~have~~
~~recalled~~ in another have recalled
 life when it was apparently extinct

Nature. I mentioned formerly an instance of hysterical Syncope or Asphyxia being instantly cured by the pater of a physician's foot.

2 The human voice and sounds of different kinds have ~~not~~ produced recuscitation by exciting impressions upon the ears. A whisper will sometimes have that effect, when loud speaking will do no service. ^{We see something} ~~Talking of the~~ analogous to this, in waking persons from ordinary sleep. The ~~the~~ impressions of the whisper in this case is exactly proportioned to the excitability of the ~~Organ~~ sense of hearing. Talking of the time & place of visiting a person who was supposed to be dead in the same room in which he was laid out as a corpse, suddenly being excited his suspended life. ~~This person was lived & died after~~ Loud voices have sometimes had the same salutary effect. ✓



19
A man who was supposed to have died of a
bilious fever in Tennessee in the year 1812,
was put into his coffin, and deposited in
his grave. ~~Upon~~ The noise of the first
spadeful of earth that was thrown upon
his coffin produced a groan that was dis-
tinctly heard by the person that surrounded
his grave. The coffin was raised & opened,
and its tenant taken out, and completely
restored to life. In all these cases of resuscita-
tion by impressions made upon the ^{of resuscita-} ~~mind~~,
the body was in what is called a Trance,
but as the same state of the case and
mind may take place in Asphyxia, it will
be proper to make use of them with other
remedies.

3 The grandmother of an Irish gentleman
now of this city was resuscitated by her lap-
dog jumping upon her coffin & licking

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§ V There is a degree of specific fragility
in the brain. Let one of the inspired
philosophers alluded to it when he compares
"the fear of the Lord, and departing from evil"
to "health", or as it ought to have been trans-
lated ^{to} "medicine to the brain" from which
it appears that stimulating medicines
were formerly applied to the ~~brain~~ that part
of the body. — There can be no doubt of their
efficacy in light cases of suspended animation.

7

her lips and nose just before the hour appointed for her interment, and after the company had assembled to follow her to the grave. Dropping water from the height of four or five feet upon the upper lip for a few minutes has been known to ^{when apparently death has been induced} produce respiration ~~from~~ ^{by} transient causes.

4. Impressions made upon the soles of the feet by tickling them, also by strong irritants have had in some instances a prompt effect in this disease.

✓ In favor of the Application of Stimulants to the Windpipe, Dr. Jones relates the following facts in his Vulgar errors in medicine. A Gentleman ~~to~~ in Devonshire who had lived fully, died and was laid out in state. His bier went into the room where he lay in order to give each of the persons who watched his corpse



during the night a glass of brandy. When he came to the body of his former master he said "Come old gentleman I will not pass you. You shall have a glass now you are dead of what you loved ~~so much~~ while you were alive" & then opening his mouth he poured ~~it~~ ^{it} into a glass of the spirit some of which passed thro his Glottis into his Windpipe, and excited a cough which set the blood of his whole body in motion, and thus brought back his life. The mode of exciting the Lungs which has been suggested by this accident is capable of being improved by employing Substances more Active than Air to excite the Action of the Lungs, ~~and thus~~ to produce recuperation.

I shall now mention certain additional remedies ^{for Asphyxia} suited to its particular Causes.

1 When Asphyxia arises from Offensive Matters

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in the stomach, a solution of Tartar emetic, or ^{of} the Sulphate of Zinc should be conveyed by a tube into the stomach in order if possible to excite a vomiting. If this be impracticable, powerful irritants should be applied to a part or the whole of the parts of the body before mentioned.

2 In Asphyxia from Cold, the additional remedy, of warmth a few degrees above the temperature of the body applied in the form of air or water will be proper.

3 In Asphyxia from drowning the remedies should be besides those which have been mentioned, the extraction of water from the lungs by means of an instrument contrived for that purpose by Dr Goodwin. The Doctor has proved that death is not induced by this water in the lungs, but by the want of the usual stimulus



of oxygen upon them.

[It has often been asked why a body which has perished from drowning, first sinks, & in the course of a day or two, or a longer time floats upon the surface of the water.

To this question I answer, the body in its first immersion contracts from cold, or fear, or both, at which time it becomes specifically heavier than the water. When this contraction is relaxed by death, the body rises and floats upon the surface of the water from its specific gravity becoming the same as that of the water. It is probable life is not completely extinguished, until the contraction of the body is completely resolved. Perhaps the extrication of air from the contents of the bowels and its diffusion thro' the bowels may help to elevate it upon the surface of the water.]

[The text on this page is extremely faint and illegible due to fading or bleed-through from the reverse side. It appears to be a continuous paragraph of handwritten text.]

9 4 Asphyxia from hanging has been supposed to arise from a stoppage of the reflux of blood from the brain, but late experiments prove that it is induced wholly by the stoppage of respiration. Bloodletting is commonly prescribed for it under a belief that the disease was an Apoplexy, but it is very improper. The remedies formerly recommended, particularly the excitement of the lungs should be relied upon for a cure.

5 Asphyxia from Carbonic acid gas, Contagious and miasmatic exhalations should be treated with all the remedies that have mentioned & particularly with fresh air. Its efficacy is strongly enforced by the case recorded by Dr. Sydenham of a man who was supposed to be dead from the small pox, being revived & cured by opening the windows in which ^{he} ~~his body~~ was laid, and placing him in a stream of



fresh Air with nothing but a winding sheet upon his body.

6 Aphixia from Lightning it is said has been cured by the application of Electricity to parts of the body that have not been injured by the lightning. I mentioned some facts in support of this remedy in our Therapeutics.

7 Aphixia from Intoxications has often been cured by the Application of Cold Water upon the head. When Drunkenness was more common in our City than it is at present, I have seen it cured by dragging the patient to a pump & pumping ^{water} upon him for ten, or fifteen minutes. The cure has been so complete by this remedy, that the patient has walked home without staggering from the place where it was used.

8 Asphixia from violent emotions of mind require no ~~spare~~ other remedies than those mentioned under our general head.

After a ~~long time~~ recovery from Asphixia, the System sometimes reacts with too much force, as to require bleeding to reduce it. This should never be omitted when indicated. From neglecting it, Chronic Diseases & death have sometimes followed a supposed cure of apparent death.

I have thus mentioned all the usual Remedies for Aphixia, & some new ones. ~~I shall only add that they are not proper in the present case.~~
 The same remedies are often used for what is called a Trance, but very

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improperly when it follows a chronic disease, or an exhausted state of the excitability of the system. The most lenient stimulants only are proper in these cases. Perhaps in most cases it would be safest to leave the patient in a warm bed, and in an airy room, wholly to the influence of the ordinary stimuli that support animal life.

The signs of death are 1 a Clamminess of the Skin, 2 an Acid or Alkaline odor issuing from the body. 3 a total relaxation of the Sphincter Ani, & 4 the factor which accompanies putrefaction. This factor ^{I acknowledge} sometimes takes place in malignant fevers without being followed by death. Sir John Pringle takes notice of it. I have

The first of the series of papers
 which I have now before me is
 a letter from the Secretary of the
 War Department to the Secretary of the
 Navy Department, dated the 1st of
 March, 1861. It contains a
 statement of the condition of the
 Navy at that time, and of the
 measures which had been taken
 to improve it. It also contains
 a list of the ships of the Navy,
 and of the officers and crew of
 each. The letter is written in a
 clear and concise style, and
 contains much valuable information.
 It is a good example of the
 style of the War Department
 at that time.

Once seen it, and a recovery take place af-
 -terwards in a young lady in this city, for
 which reason it should ^{never} ~~not always~~ be relied
 on without the previous marks concerning
 with it. In all cases where the transition
 from apparent health to death ^{has been sudden} or where
 a disease has terminated in death prema-
 -tely, or before it has run its ordinary
 course, ^{and both without an obvious fatal cause,} interment should be delayed until
 more or less of the signs of death have taken
 place, and the body should be kept in
 a situation favourable to its resuscitation,
 & remedies should be employed for that
 purpose.

There can be no doubt but that
 many persons have been buried, ^{who have} ~~been~~ the
 seen apparently dead, only, from the

neglect of the above circumstances. Hu-
 manity has often often shuddered at
 the thoughts of it, but there is no assu-
 -on for sympathy as far as it relates to
 pain and suffering in these cases, for
 resuscitations can never take place in a
 tight coffin either in the grave or out
 of it to such a degree as to excite either
 consciousness, or pain. —

